

## DEMOCRATS CAUCUS.

Mr. Bland's Resolution Docking  
All Absent Members,

Was Unanimously Adopted by  
Them Yesterday.

## TO COUNT A QUORUM.

Resolution of That Kind Adopted  
With Opposition.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After a heated session of two hours and a half the Democratic caucus yesterday afternoon decided by a vote of 80 to 44 to instruct the committee on rules to report a new rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum whether voting or not. Practically all the Democratic members of the house attended the caucus.

Mr. Bland presented a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to carry out the provision of section 40, chapter 2, of the revised statutes, by which deductions from the salaries of members should be made for every day's absence, except on account of sickness. This was in accordance with the action of the judiciary committee earlier in the day. It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Springer brought forward the rule which he introduced some time ago, framed on the lines of the old rule drawn some twelve years ago by J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, which provided that members who declined to vote when their names were called, should be brought to the bar of the house, and after being given an opportunity to vote upon the pending proposition, in case of refusal, should be recorded as "present, but not voting."

Mr. Pennington of West Virginia offered a resolution directing the committee on rules to formulate and present a rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum, whether voting or not. Mr. Outwaite suggested a different method of accomplishing the same purpose.

Speaker Crisp took the floor and made a vigorous speech pointing out the deplorable position in which the house found itself on account of continued and persistent absenteeism.

Quite a number of speeches were made in opposition to any and all rules looking to the counting of members who refused to vote. Messrs. Kilgore of Texas, Bryan of Nebraska, McMillin of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama and Williams of Illinois led the opposition.

Mr. Cummings made a speech against the proposition to count a quorum, at the conclusion of which he sent up to the desk an amendment to the title of any new rule which should be reported for this purpose, so as to make it read: "A rule to nominate Thomas Brackett Reed for president of the United States."

Mr. Bland vigorously spoke against the adoption of any quorum counting rule, as he believed it to be an alienable right of a majority to propose what he believed to be bad legislation. And further that this right authorizes silence when that is more effectual than a negative vote. In fact, obnoxious legislation could often be defeated in no other way than by silence. Mr. Bland is the only member of the Missouri delegation who voted against the De Armond resolution. The resolution was in full as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of the caucus, that the committee on rules shall report to the house a rule or an amendment to the rules, by means of which members present and voting may be taken into account as to the existence or non-existence of a quorum and to compel the attendance of members.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky moved to refer all the resolutions to the committee on rules. The motion was lost, 59 to 65, and on motion to adopt Mr. De Armond's resolution it was carried by a two-thirds majority, 66 to 44. This completed the work of the caucus.

**SENATE WITHOUT A QUORUM.**  
Less Than Twenty Senators in the Chamber When the Senate Met.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There were but ten Democratic senators present when the senate met yesterday and about half as many Republicans. Mr. George gave notice that on Tuesday next Mr. McLaughlin would address the senate on the tariff bill.

The urgent deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$46,000 for the mint at Philadelphia made necessary by the unprecedented coinage of gold at that mint.

The question of the destruction of plates and reports prepared for the senate was again taken up and discussed by Mr. Manderson. The discussion was continued until 1 o'clock, when the urgent deficiency bill was displaced by the tariff bill and Mr. Penner resumed his speech. At its conclusion Senator Mitchell of Oregon was recognized and began his speech. He concluded a few minutes after 3 o'clock.

Senator Chandler moved that the senate adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays. Pending this the vice president laid before the senate a message from the president transmitting some Hawaiian correspondence. The motion of Mr. Chandler was lost, but no quorum having voted—the vote being 9 to 27, seven less than a quorum—a call of the senate was ordered, which showed the presence of exactly a quorum.

Senator Hill inquired how many pairs were announced, and being told that there were nine made the point of order that the record should show the names of a quorum, for thirty-six had voted and nine more had answered to their names and announced their pair, thus showing the presence of forty-five, or two more than a quorum. Some amusement was caused by the effort to apply the counting of a quorum to the senate, and Senator Hoar inquired whether Mr. Hill had made the point simply to pay a tribute to the wisdom of the late speaker of the house (Reed). Senator Quay also

inquired whether he wished to suggest the adoption of Reed's rules.

"I do not admit Mr. Reed has any monopoly on such a simple rule as this, and which may be applied in any parliamentary body," replied Mr. Hill. "Does not the senator from New York claim the prior right of discovery?" inquired Mr. Chandler. [Laughter.]

The vice president was about to rule on the question as to whether or not a quorum had been shown to be present by the last vote, but recognized Mr. Hill, who, as soon as he had obtained the floor, yielded it to Mr. Cockrell, who moved that as it was too late to do any business, the senate should go into executive session. This was agreed to, and the senate accordingly did not learn whether the vice president held that a quorum was present or not.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

## HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The President Sends to Congress An

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president yesterday sent to congress another letter in the Hawaiian correspondence, being Minister Willis' recital of events on the islands up to the latter part of March. The minister tells of the calling of the constitutional convention in May and says the government earnestly hopes that all of the Hawaiians will vote at the elections. He says that every voter must take the oath to support the provisional government and resist a restoration of the monarchy. Originally the oath also required the voters to renounce allegiance to Liliuokalani, but this section was abandoned. Minister Willis records the formation of the American union, whose object is to secure annexation, and reports matters as quiet on the islands.

## A Bill to Issue Currency Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A bill introduced in the senate by Senator Peffer yesterday requires the secretary of the treasury to issue \$500,000 of treasury notes to be used to meet all the expenses of the government and to be loaned to states, counties, towns and individuals on proper security and without interest. The bill also prohibits the sale of lands of any description and forbids any person owning more than 100 acres. The bill was drawn and presented at the instance of the American Anti-Usury association of Catasauqua, Pa.

## Gold Production for Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Director Preston of the mint bureau has completed his final figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total production is given as of the value of \$35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,445 ounces, representing \$1,318,443.

## Cost of Proposed Nicaraguan Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Morgan has completed, and will present to the senate within the next day or two, his report on the Nicaraguan canal. The report says: "Carefully revised estimates of the cost of the canal, and work connected with it, makes the total \$37,000,000 at the outside."

## An Unlucky Mine.

DEMING, N. M., April 14.—Jack Redding and David Harper, owners of the celebrated Los Caballeros mine, in Old Mexico, shot and killed each other yesterday. Five owners of this mine have met with violent deaths and only one survives.

## HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

New Instrument Which Will Be Proposed by President Dole.

HONOLULU, April 6, via San Francisco, Cal., April 13.—Ever since the retirement of President Dole from the office of minister of foreign affairs, he has been engaged in drawing up a new constitution, to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The government is very reticent in regard to the new instrument, but it has been ascertained on good authority that by the constitution which President Dole will propose the executive power is to be vested in a president, who will not have a seat in the executive council, as is the case now. He will have the right of veto, but such veto can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the senate and assembly. The vice president will not have a seat in the executive council either, and his duty will simply be to preside over the senate.

The executive council will consist of five members—minister of foreign affairs, minister of finance, minister of the interior, minister of health and education, and minister of justice, or attorney general. In regard to the legislature it is understood that it will be formed by appointment. The upper house to be the senate, and to consist of twenty-four members, will be appointed by the president, vice president and executive council, and will hold office for two years. The lower house will consist of forty members and is to be appointed by the executive council, the senators and assemblymen who have been agreed upon. They are to be called together and the joint bodies will promulgate a second constitution, and fix a date for a general election of the government officials.

## INGALLS AGAIN SUED.

Another Action Against the Kansas Trust and Banking Company.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 14.—Another suit against John J. Ingalls, R. M. Manley, David Auld, the First National bank and E. Y. Armsby similar to the Cosgrove case, has been filed in the district court. The suit is brought by Henry Ernst, an old German, who sold his farm a short time before the failure of the Kansas Trust and Banking company, from which he realized \$6,000, and invested the proceeds in debenture bonds. The money represented the savings of a lifetime. He has been unable to realize a cent on his investment and informed his attorneys that he would have actually suffered for bread but for the assistance of his children. The attorneys who brought the suit say several parties connected with the banking company will be arrested for embezzlement, but refuse to give names at the present time.

## THE GLUCOSE FIRE.

Fifteen or Twenty Men Probably Perished in the Flames.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—The full extent of the loss of the burning of the American glucose works is still uncertain. About eighty men were at work in the building when the fire broke out, but how many escaped and who among them perished cannot yet be determined.

On the canal side it was three stories high. With their scaling ladders the firemen reached a window on the seventh floor in time to rescue a dozen workmen. When the flames flared full in their faces they were forced to retreat, but they knew that above the sixth floor there were between thirty and forty workmen. Escape by stairways or fire ladders being cut off, their doom was sealed. Perhaps half of the number must have perished.

Peerless Steam Laundry at 112 and 114 West 5th.

## MAYBE HE LIES.

Mr. Wilson Thinks from Breckinridge's Character,

One Can't Tell Whether He Lies or Not.

## THE DEFENSE OF ADAM

Is What Breckinridge's Excuse is Styled.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The great speech of Major Ben Butterworth in the Pollard-Breckinridge case was surpassed yesterday by the greater argument of Judge Jere M. Wilson, who began the final summary for the plaintiff. He disclaimed all intention to deal in oratory, and yet he was able to use oratory of the most effectual kind. "The defense of Adam," was what he called Colonel Breckinridge's position, and to the credit of humanity, he said, Adam had always been deemed a coward and a craven. He did not attempt to assert his client was free from fault, but that just as far as she had strayed from the path of womanly virtue, she had been led by this man. On two or three important points he drew the logical deduction from the evidence which surprised even the lawyers. He has a long right arm tipped with an accusing index finger, which serves to drive his deductions home. That long bony finger several times levelled the denunciation at Colonel Breckinridge, which made the Kentucky orator shift restlessly in his chair. It was a terrible arraignment to which he was subjected and he would have shown some remorse or less human should he not have shown the effect of it as he did. Judge Wilson will continue for an indefinite time to-day and then Judge Bradley will deliver his charge to the jury, and the trial will be ended when a verdict is announced.

Mr. Wilson commented on the circumstance that no witnesses had been brought from Kentucky to testify regarding the general character of the defendant, as a man who kept his contracts and was chaste. On the other hand, evidence from Kentucky or Washington who had been asked concerning the character of Madeline Pollard, had said she was a woman, from girlhood, of the greatest refinement, of the best associates, and apparently of the highest character. It had been said in defense that the bright, scintillating, effervescent defendant could not afford to associate with a character surrounded by such an atmosphere. The innocent schoolgirl letters written in the confidence of youthful friendship had been read by Mr. Butterworth and read them; had pointed to a word here and there and said there was something mysterious about them. Mr. Wilson did not know how those letters had been secured by the defense—it might have been by trickery—but if Owen Robertson had given them up knowing the use to which they were to be put, "he was a whelp," Mr. Wilson declared.

Mr. Wilson attacked the credibility of the defendant fiercely. "He has been equally guilty with my client," declared the lawyer, "even more so, for he had taken a solemn vow to heaven and she had not. He had broken that vow by his own confession before he ever met Madeline Pollard. He had admitted he knew Sarah Goss, knew the character of her house and had been there before he went with Madeline Pollard. He had lived a lie for ten years; his life had been that of faithlessness to the most sacred obligations of life. He had lived a life of duplicity, of hypocrisy, such as you can't coin words to express the length and breadth of. He tells you he went to Mrs. Blackburn intentionally to deceive her; he tells you he went to Moore to tell him a lie. When he attempts to blacken the testimony of my client I want to measure his testimony by the rules of law. How do you know he is not telling this story to deceive you? The probability is that he is doing it, for he is now in the toils; he is brought to bay, and in his extremity he asks you to believe such a story on his unsupported word. The man is steeped and soaked in depravity and original sin. I want the world to know that whatever of slime is on her comes from this defendant. It is the trail of the serpent over her life. I wish all mothers of the land could see this woman in her true light. They would open their hearts to her; their sympathies would swell up for her. She would be, if not excused, understood as not being the author of this unprotected man's ruin, but as injured by his machinations."

Mr. Wilson expressed a wish that he had the tongue of the defendant or his learned counsel that he might properly pay tribute to the noble sister from the House of Refuge where Madeline Pollard was sheltered, who had supported her through her ordeal and with an application to Sister Ellis of Scriptural promise that "in my father's house are many mansions."

## PRICES ARE ALL LOWER.

The General Condition of Business Has Not Improved in the Past Week.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Bradstreet's trade review says: "Prices of wheat, iron, steel, cattle, corn and cotton are all lower, the extreme drop in wheat being occasioned largely by extraordinarily heavy realizing, based in part on the government report that the wheat crop is less damaged by the recent cold weather than reported. Prices of iron West and East have been further scaled, due to cutting of railway rates and competition between furnaces, although there are advances on some grades. Oats have advanced one-fourth, pork 50 cents, lard one-fourth cent, while sugar and print cloths remain unchanged. The industrial situation is more complicated and less encouraging. There is a prospect of a widespread strike of coal miners and others this month, with a probability of further strikes and lockouts at larger cities early in May. There are fifty-six strikes now in force throughout the country, involving about 55,000 people.

"Gross railway earnings of 191 roads during March show increases in only twenty instances over March, 1893. March earnings are \$37,329,432, nearly thirteen per cent less than last year. For three months the earnings are nearly \$104,389,025, a falling off of 12.4 per cent from last year.

"Bank clearings show another smaller total, \$890,769,000 for the week, compared with \$948,000,000 last week, and with \$1,215,000,000 in the second week of April, 1893.

## Clearing House Returns.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The following statement, compiled by Bradstreet's, gives the total clearings at the cities mentioned for the past week with increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Cities	Clearings	Inc	Dec
Kansas City	\$10,383,831	5.0	
Omaha	5,375,052	20.9	
Denver	2,218,732	40.8	
St. Joseph	1,441,022	23.3	
Minneapolis	1,411,141	7.9	
Wichita	532,235	4.1	
Topeka	384,111	9.7	

## RUSHING IT THROUGH.

Kelly's Industrial Army Traveling on Fast Freight Time.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 14.—The industrial army arrived at 3 p. m. with banners flying and men cheering. The train was not permitted to stop within the city limits, but engines were changed at Collette Station, five miles west of the city, and the train of twenty-six cars was afterward run through to East Cheyenne, where but a brief stop was made to take on a supply of provisions, including 1,300 loaves of bread and five beavers, furnished by the city, enough to feed the men until North Platte, Neb., is reached. The railroad officials decided to push the army right through Nebraska on fast freight schedule.

## An Atchison Couple Elope.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 13.—Jerry Burdine, a prominent member of the Baptist church here, and Mrs. Howard Glasco ran away together a few days ago. Mrs. Glasco leaves a large family of children.

## NEWS NOTES.

John E. Yates has been appointed postmaster at Gallatin, Mo.

Government troops have repulsed the insurgent vessels in the bay of Rio Grande.

Reports from California, Oregon and Washington indicate that the hop crop will be unusually large this year.

Senator Dixon of Rhode Island, will not be a candidate for re-election. He intends to resume his practice of law.

Congressman Heard will have a clear field for the nomination from his district and will be nominated by acclamation.

Two hundred Slavs have left Pittsburgh for the cotton plantations of Texas. They are fast taking the place of negro.

Police of Paris discovered twelve tin boxes filled with dangerous explosives near Aubervilliers, north of the French capital.

Residents of Northern and Central Wyoming have asked that additional troops be stationed at Fort Washakie as the Indians are threatening.

Charles F. Johnson of Topeka has brought suit in the Leavenworth, Kan., district court against Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for \$100,000 damages on account of alleged injury to his health by taking the Keeley cure.

Expensive Economy.  
Some people begrudge the little money that an Alcock's Porous Plaster costs, and then when they are racked with pain from a lame back, or from the soreness arising from a cold, they will spend any amount of money to relieve the pain. If they only had one of these world-renowned plasters on hand they would be saved a vast amount of suffering and be considerably richer. At the first sign of stiffness of the joints apply one of these plasters without any delay. The soreness will be greatly relieved at once and soon disappear entirely. It will be money saved to have them on hand, to say nothing of the comfort they bring. Brandreth's Pills contain no irritating matter.

A new grocery firm has gone into the building S. E. cor. 6th and Clay with an entire new stock of groceries. The firm will be known as Henry Ritter & Son.

Try Phillips' mineral water. It's considered the finest water for the stomach. 612 W. Eighth avenue. Try it.

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